### THE SHAH IN ENGLAND. A GIGANTIC ADVERTISEMENT.

THE CONCESSION TO BARON REUTER-THE NECES-SITY FOR PROCURING A WORKING CAPITAL-POREIGN GOVERNMENT PAYING TO ADVERTISE THE SCHEME-THE SHAH AS AN ADVERTISING

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] London, June 21.-London now comprises two classes of inhabitants, those who have seen the Shah of Persia, and those who have not seen him; er more concisely, the happy and the wretched. There is an extraordinary excitement about this Oriental potentate among all varieties of people. Since he landed on Wednesday at Dover he has filled the newspapers, and been the only topic of conversation. The fashionable world throngs palace and salon, crowds about the Throne and elbows for room in Stafford House and the Guildhall to get a glimpse of this tawny savage. Fleets and armies are put in motion to do him honor. Buckingham Palace is turned into a hotel to lodge him. The great bodies of State, the Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, the Royal Household, the Prince and Princesses of the Blood, the Queen herself, rival each other in their attentions. The streets through which he passes are lined with spectators. In a word, London has got Shah on the brain, and a plain man might be puzzled to say why.

To begin with, a ghastly whisper has been heard that he is not the Shah, that the real Shah is comfortably shut up in Teheran, and has sent a lay figure to represent him. It is a pity this is not true. It would be the best joke ever known at the expense of such a number of the best people. But I fear there is no reason to doubt that the genuine monarch is here. The talk of his having fooled Europe with a substitute is only an extravagance of the skeptical gossip which circulates in certain circles. We heard other queer stories before he came, especially from Berlin. They said he slapped the Empress on the shoulder. Another version of this veracious legend was that he asked the Imperial Augusta to get out of his way, as be could not see through her. It is, I believe, true that he touched her en the arm to call her attention to a question; and that I suppose was, to the aristocratic mind of Berlin, an inconceivable importinence. That Berlin bored him with its Buckram etiquette all credible witnesses agree. How much he suffered, and what degree of relief his tortured spirit sought, is dimly hinted by an anecdote going about on the usual good authority. The Emperor himself deigned to perceive that his guest was weary, and besought him to say what would amuse him. The Shah answered that it would be a gratification to him if the Emperor would have the kindness to order an execution. The worst thing said of him is that he is dirty, which seems very unlikely.

Men who have been with the Shah from his entrance into Europe, say that Europe has told upon hun wonderfully. He has changed some of his hab-Its, waived immutable laws of Persian etiquette, and tried to be civil to his hosts after their fashion instead of his own. I heard that he really seemed to understand the significance of the great naval display at Dover, and is eager to see the greater one at Spithead on Monday. He was so content with it that he minded little the drenching he got in London some hours later on the way from [Charing Cross to Buckingham Palace. All military matters inter est him. For one, I should like to know what he thought of the Household Cavalry which escorted him, the most brilliant and most useless troops in Europe. His Mnjesty can ride if he can do nothing plse. You will have heard what a chase across country he led the Burgomaster of Brussels-an incident which reminded me of Mr. Josquin Miller's being challenged to ride to the hounds against a noted English sportsman. Mr. Miller told a friend that he should certainly break the Englishman's neck, and I think he is likely to keep his word. For anotherthing. His Majesty the Shah has learned to drink

To anybody behind the scenes, nothing could which filled the papers a week before the Shah came about the political significance of his visit. The truth is now pretty generally known. The Shah is in Europe at the instance of Baron Reuter, for the promotion of the extraordinary concession which Heuter obtained from him last year. The terms of that concession, or the substance of it, were published here a month ago, but attracted no attention. They attracted a good deal when they appeared in Wednesday's Times. I need not repeat the details which you will have already published. It is enough to say that they give Baron Reuter a power to estab lish a monopoly and a jurisdiction in Persia greater then ever the East India Company established in India. Any Englishman who cares anything about the existing English Empire over India knows that its relations, and the relations of England with Persia, are of the last importance to the permanent security of that Empire. England and Russia have long been diplomatic rivals at Teheran. Yet it appears pertain that the concession obtained by Baron Reuter which puts in his hands the keys to India and the power to say whether he will make Persia Russian or English, was obtained without the knowledge or snepicion of the English Government. They have often been badly served by their envoys but never worse than by Mr. Wm. Taylour Thomson, who draws pay as Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty of Persia. The Russians knew all about it, no doubt, On the surface they are the first beneficiaries, since the railway which Reuter is to build between the Caspian and the Persian Gulf opens a military road for Russia to the Persian capital. Now that the thing is done, the Government has taken alarm, but what can they dof A well-informed writer says that Baron Reuter has been working at the scheme for years, and that he did not carry his point till the famine was at its hight in 1871. The concession was issued at Teheran July 25, 1873. It does not seem to have been heard of in the English Foreign Office for ten months, or the import of it to have been comprehended even then. When they heard the Shah was coming to Europe, it dawned upon the astute officials who preside over the foreign relations of England that it would be a good time to get something out of him, to impress him with the power of England, to persuade him that England was a better ally than Russia, and so on. They made preparations accordingly, and when the preparations had been made, discovered that they were too late, and that Baron Reuter was to be impressed and persuaded instead of the Shah. They knew Baron Reuter well enough to understand that there was but one way of reaching him. He had bought the concession, paid probably a very large, but certainly a considerable, sum for it, and he must be bought out or left in possession. And the means to buy him out, if you please? Imagine the figure Lord Granville or Lord Enfield, the Duke of Argyll or Mr. Grant Duff will cut when they come to explain to Parliament that they have been asleep the last five years while a clever German Jew has seized upon the gateway to India, and bought up the descendant of Darius, and holds in his own hands the future of their imperial policy. If Baron Reuter is to have his price-and nobody yet knows what it is -the House of Commons must vote the money, and

prelude to the vote. Meantime, the Baron wants money to build his railways, to dig his mines, to work the whole concession. He has brought the Shah over to help him get it. The visit is a gigantic advertisement. Nothing was ever done before on so great a scale; no Barnam nor pill doctor can hold up his head hereafter. It is not Baron Reuter who pays the bills, but the Sovereigns of Europe. Before the Shah set foot on English shores, the English Government knew why he came, and in whose interest; knew | Ke

it is not a nice story that will have to be told as a

that his coming was part of the bargain between him and the Baron, and that the cunning news agent would reap the benefit of the welcome they had undertaken to give this Oriental Modoe. But it was too late to change, nor would it have been good policy to change. The Shah, after all, is still Shah. Eastern princes are capricious. Who knows that he may not revoke the concession? English newspapers have already begun to suggest to him that if, on experiment, he does not like it, he can tumble the Baron into a tank, which would serve as a warning, also, to too enterprising speculators in the

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

BALL GIVEN BY THE CORPORATION OF LONDON-AP-PEARANCE OF THE SHAH-THE ROYAL PROCES-SION-ADDRESS TO THE SHAH AND HIS RESPONSE. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, June 21.-Three thousand tickets ued by the Corporation of London for the ball to be given last night in honor of the Shah of Persia. The applications, however, from persons whose requests ould not be ignored, far exceeded the stated limit, and up to within an hour or so of the doors' being thrown open, the clerks at the Town Clerk's office were busily engaged in filling up cards of invitation. These cards were enormous pieces of pasteboard about a foot and a half long by a foot broad, covered with the portraits of the Shah and the City of Teheran, the royal standard of Persia, a number of Arabic hieroglyphics, and the arms of the City. In order, however, to suit the convenience of the holders they were informed that the cards were simply intended as a memorial of the ecremony, and that they might easily be detached from the card. The doors at the Guildhall were thrown open at six, and by five o'clock all traffic was stopped along the route leading to the civic palace. From that hour up to half past eight, the time at which the barriers were closed for ordinary guests, one continuous string of carriages poured from West End into the city along the Strand and Cheapside. Though an hour before all London had seemed to be congregated in Hyde Park and Constitution Hill waiting to catch sight of the Shah as he drove home through the Park on his way back from Windsor, yet long before he could have reached Buckinghan Palace the Strand route was crowded with a dense, welldressed multitude. The shop windows commanding a view of the procession were let for high prices, and the very roofs of the houses were crowded with spectators.

At every cross street there were stationed detachments

of horse guards and police, who forbade access to all

carriages not provided with a pass for the Guildhall,

By eight, just about the time when the lamps were lighted, the Guildhall was crowded to overflowing and yet fresh arrivals kept coming in every moment. I should doubt whether so distinguished an assembly had ever been collected within the walls of the ancient build-All the notabilities of the political world, the chief most emineut men in the world of art and letters, and all the distinguished foreigners in London were mixed up together with a motley crowd of aldermen, common councilmen, and civil magnates with their wives and daughters. I was fortunate enough to secure a position in the front rank of the passage reserved for the entry of the guests. Archbishop Manning and the primates of Canterbury and York came in almost in a group together. Mr. Gladstone arrived early, looking very paic and worn, and was loudly cheered by the crowd. He was followed shortly afterward by Mr. Ayrton looking more burly and truculent than ever, and apparently quite undisturbed by the allusions to the "Happy Land," which were heard as he passed through the lines. Sir Bartle Frere, who has just itturned from his mission to Zanzibar, was very warmly received, but the truth is the celebrities followed each other so rapidly that they attracted comparatively little notice. The one desire of everybody was to secure a good place to see the Shah, and the ushers, with their long wands, strucgled vainly in a hopeless attempt to secure something like a free passage from the entrance of the hall up to the banqueting chamber. About 9 o'clock the glitter of drawn swords seen through the open doorway told us that the first detachment of the royal party had began to arrive. The princes, on their arrival, were escorted by the Lord Mayor to one of the law courts, which had been turned into an antechamber, as according to the programme none of the royal party were to enter the hall till the bave been more amusing than the solemn debate | whole procession could be formed. The Prince of Wales with the punctuality characteristic of his race, arrived very soon after 9. Owing, however, to a mistake on the part of the Metropolitan Police, by allowed to be broken by the crowd in the streets before the Shah had passed. His Majesty was delayed for a con siderable stime and did not reach the Guildhall till

At last, however, the loud cheers of the spectators without, and a brilliant display of blue lights in front of the Hall, aunounced the arrival of the Shah. The cession was formed immediately, and entered the Hall in the following order: The Lord Mayor four trumpeters, with their post-boy dress, marched abreast, blowing very discordant music from their instruments; the Lord Mayor followed immediately, preceded by the sword-bearer and the mace, and succeeded by the officers of the corporation in their civic state costumes. Shah came next, giving his arm to the Princess of Wales. Nasser-ed-Din gave me the impression of a much younger man than I had supposed when I saw him on board the Vigilant. He does not look his age of three and He is a short, spare, though thickset man, with a bright face and an intelligent countenance. Indeed, but for his extreme swarthiness of complexion and his shortness of stature, the Shah might be described as a handme man. He had any number of jewels on his breast, and saluted repeatedly in Persian fashion by raising his left hand to his black cap. The Princess of Wales looked remarkably bright and youthful. The Czarowitz, who has grown very stout and portly, escorted the Lady Mayoress. The Prince of Wales, in the uniform of the Royal Artillery Company, led the Grand Duchess Dagmar. The Duke of Edinburgh brought in the Princess Beatrice; Prince Arthur was with the Duchess of Teck, and Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Cambridge concluded the royal party. Then followed a number of the suite and officers of the Persian household, in uniforms not unlike those of the French army The royal guests went in the first place to the nex ibrary at the Guildhall. The Town Clerk then read the resolutions of the Court of Common Council with re spect to His Majesty's visit. The Deputy Recorder then read the following address :

spect to His Majesty's visit. The Deputy Recorder ther read the following address:

To His Imperial Majesty the Shah:
May it please your Majesty, we, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, remembering the historic fame of the Empire of Persia, gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer to your Imperial Majesty our tribute of unfelgined respect. We received with sincere pleasure the intelligence that your Imperial Majesty had determined on visiting the nations of Europe, with the view of personally witnessing forms of civilization so different in many respects from those which prevail in the wide dominions of your Imperial Majesty. We rejoice that this auspicious expedition has been undertaken with the wise and philantrophic purpose of acquiring such information in regard to the Laws, Institutions, Arts, and Commerce of the West, as may be useful in facilitating the introduction into your Majesty's dominions of such new usages and ideas as may, in the estimation of your Imperial Majesty, be adapted to promote the prosperity and happiness of your subjects. In common with all the people of this realm, we gladly welcome your Imperial Majesty to the abores of England, and as citizens of London, we deeply appreciate the honor conferred upon us by your Majesty's visit, as well as the grace and readiness with which the hospitalities of the Lord Mayor and Corporation have been accepted by your Imperial Majesty. It is our ardent hope that conferred upon us by your majesty sytus, as well as the grace and readiness with which the hospitalities of the Lord Mayor and Cerporation have been accepted by your Imperial Majesty. It is our ardent hope that all the advantages anticipated as the result of a tour, which your Imperial Majesty has been the first of your ancient and filustrious line to undertake, may be fully realized, and that it may be followed by such increased freedom of commercial and friendly intercourse between your Majesty's subjects and those of our beloved Queen as shall conduce to the welfare and prosperity of both countries, and be the means of founding and establishing for all time to come mutual relations of peace and annity between Persia and Great Britain.

The address, according to custom, was presented in a

The address, according to custom, was presented in a gold box, which, also, according to custom, the recipient was expressly informed had cost one hundred guineas. Sir Henry Rawlinson spoke to the Shah in Persian, and was supposed to interpret the address. His Majesty then made certain remarks in Persian, which were subsequently translated in these words:

His Majesty desires to express his thanks for the very cordial address which you have just presented. In manifesting a wish to undertake this journey and visit the nations of the West, one of his main objects was to acquire by personal observation a knowledge of the institutions of the great English nation, with which his pountry has been for so long a period in close alliance. His like it is not a properly that the property of the latest the property of the latest the latest than the late

cordial reception he has obtained from Her Majesty's Government and the Euglish people—a reception which not only expresses the kindly feeling of the Sovereiga and her Ministers, but represents also, as he feels assured, the sentiments of the British nation. He is glad to avail himself of this public occasion to make his acknowledgments for the most grafifying testimony of good feeling and attention which he has experienced from all classes, from the moment of his approaching the shores of England up to the present time. He feels that this general manifestation of good will is not merely due to his personal position, but that it is in reality the result of those mutual relations of confidence and cordiality arising out of identity of interests which exist between the two nations of Persa and Great Britain. His Majesty will ever retain a most pleasing recollection of the special marks of attention and hospitality which he is receiving this evening at the hands of the Lord Mayer, Aldermen, and Commons of the great City of London, so renowned in the history of the world.

I do not question for one moment the accuracy of the

I do not question for one moment the accuracy of the translation; but all I can say is, according to the old joke, that if half-a-dozen movements of the lips in Persian can express so much, then Persian must be a singularly expressive language. When the address had been read and answered, the royal party formed in procession in the same order as before, and entering the Guildhall, took their seats on a raised data at the end of the grand banqueting chamber. Next to Westminster Hall, the Guildhall is the finest reception room in London, and, brilliantly lighted as it was last night, filled with enormous multitude of handsomely dressed people, it presented a magnificent coup d' wil. The absence of uniforms in England always gives a comparatively dowdy appearance to an English crowd. The guests had been particularly requested to wear uni-forms or court dresses, and of late years the practice of wearing the court velvet dress on state occasions has become much more common among our public men ; but still uniforms of any kind were the exception rather than the rule. The great statues of Gog and Magog at the end of the hall, and the marble monu-ments of Nelson, Pitt, Chatham, and Wellington, added considerably to the striking effect of the scene. After the royal party had taken their sents on the dais, the Shah sitting in the center, with the Princess Dagmar on his right and the Princess of Wales on his left, the signal was given for the music to begin. A quadrille was danced composed of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Lord Mayor, and his daughters, the Misses Waterlow, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Christian and Princess Beatrice, Lord Robert Grosvenor and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester. A waltz was then played, but, for some reason or other, none of the

Royal party stood up to dance. The procession then formed again and proceeded to the Council Chamber, where supper was served to the royal personages and to the diplomatic body and the Queen's Ministers, the general public being strictly excluded. The health of the Shah of Persia was proposed by the Lord Mayor, and responded to in person by His Majesty. What he said was not translated, but it was intimated by Sir Henry Rawlinson that he had expressed his gratitude for the reception, and proposed the health of the Queen. The Prince of Wales then gave the teast of the Lord Mayor in a very few and simple words. The display of the plate of the corporation was magnificent; but I should hardly judge that the repust itself was quite equal to the traditional splendor of civic entertaluments. After supper was over, the Shah, followed by the Princes, left the Guildhall in the same order as before, the band of the Grenadiers playing a barbaric air supposed, on what authority I know not, to be a national Persian inclody. Meanwhile the general company had rushed down to supper, which was pro-vided in the ancient crypts of the Guildhall, and after supper dancing was kept up to a late hour by the civic portion of the guests. The West End detachment, however, of the company began to leave almost immediately after the departure of the royal party, but the crush was so great that it was hours before the carriages had ceased taking up at the Guildhall.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 5, 1873. Advices lately received from a gentleman connected with the European Syndicate are to the effect that bonds of 13 different railroad companies in this country have been discredited in Europe on account of non-payment of the July installment of interest. This has already had a beneficial effect upon the sale of Government securities abroad, as heretofore investments have been made in railroad bonds upon the advice of foreign bankers who recommended them in preference to United States securities, as they bore a higher rate of interest, and yielded more profit to those negotiating the sale. In consequence of the fallure to pay the luterest on the railroad bonds the confidence in them has been shaken, and the foreign capitalists who have money to invest now look to Government securities as the safest invest-ment, although they pay a smaller rate of interest.

nestion affixing the legal terminus of the Unio Pacific Railroad has assumed a new form. The law of Congress chartering the Company provides that it shall operate its road as a continuous line, and it is claimed that operating the Omaha bridge as a separate part of the road is in violation of this provision of the charter. Both of the Senators from Iowa, with Representative James F. Wilson and other prominent citizens of that State, have addressed petitions to the Attorney-General. asking him to institute proceedings to compel the Company through a mandamus to conform the management of the road to requirements of its charter in the parti-ular matter which they bring to his attention.

The account of the House of Representatives with the Treasury for the item of compensation and mileage for the fiscal year just ended shows that the amount drawn by Treasurer Spinner and turned over to Mr. Ordway, the Sergeaut-at-Arms of the House, upon certificates of the Speaker, was \$2,394,000. The amount appropriated, being the sum estimated at former rates of salary for the same time, was \$1,000,000, thus showing that \$1,394,000 above the appropriation has been drawn, and this is mainly on account of back pay. The overdraft in the Senate for the fiscal year was \$326,000.

The opinion of the Attorney-General in the case of Gen. Howard was not completed to-day, and will not be sent to the War Department until Monday, as the Attorney-General will not return from Philadelphia before Saturday noon. Secretary Belknap, before leaving for Philadelphia, to-day, directed that Gen. Vincent take charge of the opinion and not allow its premature dis-

The California Central Pacific Railroad Company have ing refused to deliver Government freight at San Franisco without prepayment of charges accruing on the that this act is a violation of law, and that suit will be brought against the Company for the recovery of freight without payment of such charges.

The Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, with a number of prominent officers of the Departments, leave to-night, to be absent until Monday. No official business will be transacted to-morrow, and but little on Saturday. There will be no formal celebration of the Fourth in the

The gold receipts from Customs for the last fiscal year already foot up on the Treasury books to nearly \$180,000, 000, and the deposits from a distance not yet received are expected to swell that total to \$189,000,000. The estimates made at the Treasury at the beginning of the year were

the departments to private citizens a postage stamp will be inclosed for the replies. The Customs receipts for the year ending June 30 were

## A SINGULAR TRAGEDY.

CINCINNATI, July 3 .- A special dispatch from Bloomington, Ind., says George A. Buskirk, President of the First National Bank, shot and mortally wounded Aaron Rose, a barkeeper in that town, last evening Rose had been warned by Judge Samuel Buskirk not to let George have whisky. Rose refused to give the whisky, and the refusal caused the shooting.

THE PRESIDENT AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 3.—The President returned from his father's funeral to-day, and during the afternoon drove out with his colts to a box wagon. stopped in front of the WestlEnd Hotel wherethe held a conversation with Leonard W. Jerome, Judge Dowling. and others, after which he continued his drive.

THE OPENING OF PROF. AGASSIZ'S NEW SCHOOL Boston, July 3.—The Anderson School of Natural History on Penikez Island, Buzzard's Bay, will be opened July 8. Prof. Agassiz will deliver the open ing address.

CHOLERA.

NASHVILLE, July 3 .- There were five deaths from cholera to-day. CINCINNATI, July 3.-Four deaths from cholera were reported to-day.

# COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

TRINITY COLLEGE. YESTERDAY'S EXERCISES-HONORARY DEGREES. [SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

HARTFORD, July 3 .- The exercises of Comnencement have occupied the time to-day. At 9 o'clock this morning the Senatus Academicus met for prayers in the College Chapel, and the service was read by the Rev. sion was formed on the leampus under the superintend-ence of Lewis N. Piumer, College Marshal, and headed

by Colt's Hand, marched down College-st, and up Mainst. to the Opera House, where the exercises of the day were held. The stage was occupied by the Faculty and Prustees; the Alumni were scated in the parquet, while the parquet-circle and gallery were filled with the younger portion of Hartford's fair friends, who brought with them many floral tributes for the members of the graduating class. The following was the programme:

graduating class. The following was the programme:
Praver; musie; Salutatory in Latin, Oliver Henry Raftery, N. Y.; The Law of Progress," Raiph Hart Bowles, ir., Conn.; musie; "The Civil Service of the U. S.," Elbert Burt Taylor, Conn.; "Infinitesimals," John Humphrey Barbour, Conn.; musie; "The Light of the Dark Ages," Clarence Engene Woodman, Mass.; "The Penance of Theodosius the Great," Prederic Ossian Graoniss, N. Y.; musie; "England's Mission," William Howard Bulkley, Conn.; Valedictory Oration, Leonard Woods Richardson, N. Y.; musie; Conferring of degrees, Doxology, Benediction.
The Salutatory was meritorious, and the Valedictory by Mr. Richardson was impressive both in matter and in the manner of its delivery. At the conclusion of the oratorical exercises, the following degrees were conferred:

oratorical exercises, the following degrees were conferred:

\*\*Bachelors of Arts\*\*—John Humphrey Barbour, Hartford; James Tuker Bowlesh, Hartford; Ralph Hurt Bowles, jr., Greenbush, N. Y.; William Howard Bulkley, Hartford; Sammel Barstow Carpenter, Detroit; Henry Jackson Chase, Booklyn, Conn.; Theophilus Parker Cheehire, Tarhoro, N. C.; Wm. Mason Cook, Keesville, N. Y.; Frederick Ossian Granniss, Utica, N. Y.; Edward Morris Hyde, Burlington, N. J.; Derriil Hart, McCulough, Spartanburg, S. C.; Charles Hayden Prootor, Birmingham. Conn.; Oliver Henry Raftery, New-York City; Leouard Woods Richardson, Geneva, N. Y.; Elbert Burr Taylor, Ridgefield, Conn.; Edward Biddle Watts, Cartisle, Penn.; Clarence Eugene Woodman, Springfeld, Mass.

Burr Taylor, Ridgefield, Conn.; Edward Biddle Watts, Cartisle, Penn.; Clarence Eugene Woodman, Springfield, Moss.

Backelors of Science-Kussell Murray, Goshen, N. Y., Gustave Breaux, Underhill, New-Orieans.

Master of Arts in course-The Rev. Frank Henry Potts, '68; the Rev. William Short, '69; the Rev. B. E. Backus, '70; the Rev. H. M. Barbour, '70; Robert F. Bixby, I.L. B., '70; Arthur Brocklesby, '70; Perry S. Bryant, '70; George S. Cooke, LL. B., '70; Arthur Dyer, '70; John Kennedy Stout, '70; the Rev. S. Luther, '70; George McClellan Fiske, '70; W. R. Mark, '70; the Rev. W. F. Nichols, '70; the Rev. Charles Collard Adams, A. B., Wesleyan University, 1859.

Dector of Dismity-The Rev. David Buet Knickerbocker, M. A., Class of 1853, Rector of Gethsemane Church, Minneapolis, Minn.

Doctor of Lauss-The Rev. William Cooper Mead, D. D., Rector of St. Pani's Church, Norwaik, Conn.; John C. Draper, Professor of Chemistry in the University of New-York.

Doctor of Misie-Nathan Bouton Warren, Mus. B., 1853, Troy, N. Y.

After the exercises at the Opera House, the Alumui

After the exercises at the Opera House, the Alumus and invited guests assembled at the United States Hotel for dinner, at the close of which Precident Jackson warmly welcomed those present and congratulated them upon the evident prosperity of the college. Dr. Paddock, '48. Bishop elect of Massachusetts, was then introduced, and spoke upon the educational interests of New-England. Mayor Robinson was next called upon, and to a very entertaining speech replied to the sentiment, "The City of Hartford and its connection with Trinity College." He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, a graduate of Yale, who responded to the sentiment, "Other Colleges." The younger Alumni then favored the company with "Lauriger Horatius," and at the conclusion of the song the Hon. Henry Barnard of this city spoke upon "Higher Education." Arthur Dyer, '70, of The Ecening Post, followed with a few wellexpressed remarks in reference to the younger Alumni. The dinner ended with the singing of "Auid Laug Syne" by the assembled company. In the evening, President Jackson held a reception at his residence, which was largely attended by the Alumni and friends of the col-

#### UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER. GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE-A NEW LIBRARY BUILDING-

POPULARITY OF THE INSTITUTION-ALUMNI AD-DRESS ON THE CLASSICAL SYSTEM-DEGREES AND

PROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. at this institution comes this year with no very startling novelties in theory or practice, but certain material improvements of which the friends of the university will be glad to hear. The pretty campus of nearly 20 acres, haid out and kept with a perfection that shows the true gardener, is about to have added another building, for library purposes; and several donations indicate the continued and growing favor of the College among its | has seen grow up a medical school of no little eminence; to every traveler on the Central Railway, contains the various public rooms of the College, including the library and the famous "Ward cabinets" mineralogy and geology. The students have their residences in town, and the faculty chiefly in houses immediately adjoining the campus, and to some extent owned by the corporation. The new building is intended primarily for library purposes, and will resemble somewhat the other, except that the dark red sandstone will be relieved by trimmings of granite. It will be fireproof, and is expected to cost not less than \$100,000. The foundations and first story are now completed. The donor of this fine edifice is the Hon. Hiram Sibley, and an endowment for the books (in addition to \$25,000 formerly given) has been assured by Mr. John F. Estabone. The Ward cabinets will also be given a secure and permanent home in the new house, as their great value deserves, whether pecuniary-their estimated worth at this day being not less than \$75,000-or as originals which have furnished the models for similar museums all over the country.

Besides these principal additions, the College rejoices to-day in the possession of a complete philosophical and chemical apparatus, valued at \$2,000, just presented by Dr. Hamilton, a leading physician of this city. Two fine portraits have been unvailed to-day in the chapellikenesses by Huntington of Mr. Robert Kelly, one of the founders and early patrons of the university, and of Mr. William Kelly, a former president of the Board of Trustees. The Society of Alumni, at their meeting yesterday, made a move in the same direction, and secured among those of their number present more than half the sum necessary to provide a portrait of the President of the University, Martin B. Anderson, LL. D., and another of the distinguished Greek Professor, A.C. Ken-

drick, D. D., LL. D. The exercises of commencement week have attracted the usual crowded audiences. Notwithstanding Rochester is a very busy city, its citizens seem to take delight in making it a center of education. Its girls' schools are very numerous and well attended and esteemed, and its high-school, under Prof. Benedict, is one of the best known in the State. Of the standing of the University among these many schools, perhaps no better flustration can be given than the fact that of the eight normal schools in the State, not less than four-Cortland, Potsdam, Brockport, and Fredonia, I think-are presided over by Rochester University graduates.

The annual sermon was preached before the Young Men's Christian Association of the University, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. Charles W. Wood of Brooklyn, class of 1864. His subject was the security and perpetuity of the Church, which is founded upon Christ. On Monday evening the members of the Sophomore Class whose scholarship has been deemed by the Faculty worthy of the first rank, competed for the Dewey prizes in declamation. This method of appointing the contestants does not, of course, always bring the best speakers of the class on the stage, but puts to test the elecutionary powers of the best scholars; but the drill is very thorough under Prof. Gilmore, and develops a creditable and pleasant

The meeting of alumui, yesterday, was mainly oc supled, beyond the usual reminiscences and gratulations, with the consideration of the portraits above mentioned, and other college improvements. The Rev. Justin Dewey Fulton, the well-known Baptist preacher, late of Boston and now of Hanson-place, Brooklyn, occupied the precidential chair, and made the meeting highly entertaining with his characteristically humorous remarks The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Henry Strong, class of 1854; Vice-President, the Rev. Ebenezer Nisbet, '53; Secretaries, Marsenas Briggs, '71, and Alongo Rochester Clarkson, '63; Treasurer

'71, and Alonzo Rochester Clarkson, '63; Treasurer, Charles Pond, '60; Orator, the Rev. E. J. Fish, '53, or the Rev. A. J. Sage, '60; Poet, the Rev. H. L. Morehouse, '58, or J. P. Musro, '69; Toastmaster for next meeting, John C. Overhiser, '54.

The annual oration and poem before the Alumni occupied the evening. Mr. D. 8. Benjamin of this city delivered, for the oration, a very full and able defense of the system of classical culture. He mentioned Dr. Youmaus's book, "The Calture Demanded by Modern Life" at the outset, in order to use its salient points, as he said, "as pegs on which to hang a few thoughts of our

own." Mr. Benjamin zealensly dissented from the opinion that the culture demanded by modern times differed from that for any other time, like a coat or a bounct; for culture is the symmetrical development of the man—what the Latine meant by cirtus, perfect manhood. Mr. Benjamin quoted Hamilton and Cleero and Plato and many other writers on this point, this sentence from Hamilton's writings being very much to the purpose; "A liberal education is an education in which the individual is cultivated, not as an instrument toward some ulterior end, but as an end to himself alone; in other words, an education in which his absolute perfection as a man, and not merely his relative dexterity as a professional man, is the scope immediately in view." The speaker then went on to deny that "immense advances," such as are claimed by the advocates of a changed system, have been made in latter days by the human mind. The assertion that the inventors of the classical system know little or nothing of mental science, and lived in too remote an age to have understood it, was taken up, and its faisity shown by a historical review of the beginnings of that system. It was not made in the dark aces; Latin was hardly understood by the priests and monks of the latter part of that period; but when the understanding of the classical authors had almost wholly died out, then the study of the ancient models was revived, at nearly 1100 A. D. The details of the method of study then adopted were shown to be such as they are, and have been since then, Greek, Latin, alrebra, and Euclid; though the classical system to be such as they are, and have been since then, Greek, Latin, alrebra, and Euclid; though the classical mental activity caused by the adoption of the classical with in a cultured life, and even the Reformation itself, as to its human source, had their causes in the increased mental activity caused by the adoption of the classical system of study. Further, the speaker claimed that if this system appears imperfect in its results, it shoul

gentlemen, and announced honorary degrees to the following clergymen:

D. D.—David Weston of Hamilton Theological Seminary; John Stevens of Granville College, Ohio; William C. Wilkinson of Rochester Theological Seminary.

The trustees of the University, at their annual meeting
prior to Commencement exercises, elected the Hon.
Messrs. Samuel J. Tilden, and Russell Sage of New York
City to fill vacancies in their Board caused by deaths
during the past year.

### UNION COLLEGE.

VISIT OF A GRADUATE OF SIXTY YEARS AGO-CON-SOLIDATION WITH THE ALBANY INSTITUTIONS.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 2 .- A very interesting incident occurred at the Commencement exer cises to-day, known perhaps to but few. While the members of the college were taking their places, one of the professors espied a very aged gentleman, evidently too feeble to have borne the fatigues of the long march from the campus to the First Reformed Church in the city, making his way along with the beip of his staff. Going to him, he discovered that the gentleman was Dr. Killian V. R. Lansing, a physician of the City of Albany who graduated at this college in 1813-sixty years ago There are not many colleges in our country which can look back to so long a period for their own history; and fewer still that ever welcome at their anniversary gathtigal activity for three-score years. But the day was an opportune one for Dr. Lansing's visit years ago - as every person I have talked with reminds me-two years ago, it would have been of but little satisfaction to an alumnus of the early days of President Nott to have revisited the scenes of that great educator's labors; for the death of the President and the difficulties of adapting a new administration to the needs of the college caused an Inter-regrum of no little disadvantage. But within that period everything has taken a new life. President Potter was most cordially chosen, and under his administration the affairs of the college have abundantly prospered, to the satisfaction of corporation, officers, alumni, students, and townsfolk. A year ago the ven-erable corporation-hitherto a "close" one, filling its own vacancies-adopted the favorite mode in these days of giving the alumni representation in the government ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 2.-Commencement of the institution, another advance most cordially received and highly beneficial. Four members of the Society of Alumni were elected to trusteeships, to serve one, two, three, and four years respectively, viz. : H. J. King, J. A. De Remer, S. B. Brownell, and Chas. E. Smith. Mr. King has just been reflected to serve the long term.

In the city of his residence and practice, Dr. Lansing called old by many, though more than 20 years (1839) tablished a school of law, and there too the well-known Dudley Observatory-both dating from 1851, though the Observatory was not formally inaugurated till 1856 During the second year of the new administration of the Schenectady College a plan began to appear proposing the combination of this and those institutions as one University, under one general charter. On the 29th of November, 1872, a meeting was held at the Albany Medical College, the Hon. Ira Harris in the chair, and addressed at length by President Fotter and others relative to this proposed union. The result was the adoption of a resolution "that the plan presented by President Potter be approved and submitted to the several boards of trustees of the institutions named for their consideration, the basis of the proposed consolidation to be that the said college, departments, and schools, reserve all their corporate rights and powers, and be grouped together under the title of the Union University of the State of New-York." It was also resolved, and subsequently acted on, that President Potter should, as excellently acted on, that President Potter should, as excelled the fine that the trustees of the three Albany institutions may together Nov. 30, and ratified the action previously taken. Recently—only a month or two ago—the Governor of the State has signed the finally adopted charter. Thus the graduate of 1812, coming up to the sixtleth commencement after his graduation, finds the old college growing and apreading, combined as an independent and integral part of a university with three past graduate colleges situated in a city many miles to a miversity rank no feeble, moribunt institutions, University, under one general charter. On the 29th of

The consolidation has certainly the merit of elevating The consolidation has certainly the merit of elevating to a university rank no feeble, moribund institutions, but only of consolidating together those which seemed too strong to be occupying their anomalous positions of independence from the university system. The citizens of Now-York State certainly may favorably compare the new university with the one which bears the name of the State, and is mainly composed of a board of regents. At all events, the people of both cities seem to have given the new movement their cordial support, as the large and interested audience of to-day have testified. Ex-Gov. Seymour's address was mainly historical, recounting the past proceedings of New-York State educators, of whose work this consolidation to-day seems to him but the crowning act. The only decrees amounced at the Commencement were two Dectorates of Laws; one to ex-Gov. Seymour, and the other to the present Governor, John A. Dix.

#### LOCAL INSTITUTIONS ST. AGNES'S FEMALE ACADEMY.

The distribution of premiums of merit at St. Agnes's Female Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, on Eighty-first-st., near Lexington-ave., took place yester day afternoon, in the presence of Archbishop McClos key, the Rev. Fathers Clowry, Gocklin, Lily, Kane, and Kearney, and a number of relatives and friends of the pupils. The exercises were held in the large hall of the Academy, and comprised, in addition to the bestown! of the awards, a variety of choice music, vocal and instrumental, and the performance of two little operattas 'La Mendiante," and "The Fairy's Gift." A pleasant variety to the exercises common on such sions was given by substituting for the usual essays and compositions an epilogue, spoken usual essays and compositions an epilogue, spoken by five of the scholars, entitled "Sister Spirits," in which scattiments of welcome and lessons of application, nature, religion, and gratitude were happily expressed. The exercises were exceedingly interesting, the musical portion being especially enjoyable. The prizes, which were distributed by the Archbishop, comprised a handsome gold medial given by the Rev. Father Clowry for preficiency in studies and excellence in deportment, and awarded topMiss Mary C. Dwyer; a gold medial for excellent deportment, won by Miss Mary J. Stofford, and a number of crowns of honor presented to various pupils for commendable progress in the different studies.

The closing reception of the male department of Grammar School No. 53, George White, principal, on Seventy-ninth-st., near Third-ave., took piace

yesterday afternoon. A large number of the parents yesterday afternoon. A large number of the parents and friends of the pupils, and others interested in the school were present, including Assistant Superintendent Jones, Trustees Hopkins, Katzenberg, and Aiston, the Rev. Mr. Haugh, and the Rev. Father Gooklin. The excreases comprised singing by the boys, in chorus, duet, and solo, recitations, dialogues, presentation of diplomas, &c., and were very well rendered. A screnade. "Sweet be thy Blumbers," sung by Masters Victor Offer and Vincent Johnson, with a chorus, gave especial pleasure, and was repeated afterward, by request. Addresses were made by Superintendent Johes, the Rev. Mr. Haugh, and others. Seventeen boys were graduated. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE IRRECONCILABLES FROM THE CORTES.

Madrid, Thursday, July 3, 1873. In consequence of the passage of the bill lishing Constitutional guarantees, the Irreconculable deputies have withdrawn from the Cortes, which action has served to restore quiet in Madrid. Detachments of troops are, however, yet posted at various points throughout the city, and the utmost precautions have een taken by the authorities for the suppression of dis-

#### THE STEAMER VIRGINIUS. HE GOES TO ASPINWALL FOR REPAIRS-WATCHED

BY A SPANISH AND AN AMERICAN GUNBOAT. PANAMA, June 24.—The steamer Virginius, of blockade-running fame, has again turned up in Aspinwall harbor, for the purpose, it is said, of undergoing repairs. She has lately been dodging into and out of the creeks and unfrequented harbors along the Colombian oast, and now comes back to vex our State authorities, and cause them to turn to the records of her former visit a year ago. Another curious thing connected with her present visit is that a Spanish man-of-war dropped into the same harber on the 21st inst., and still later on the same day the United States steamer Kansas also came in. The appearance of the Virginius has of course caused some excitement in Aspinwall, and the questions to be solved are, will the Spanish man-of-war interfere with the Virginlus, and in that case will the Kansas convoy her out to sea as she did last year ! The State authorities here have not been called on in any way, so far as known, to interfere in the matter. The Spanish ship is the Bazan, Commander Autran. It is understood that the Kansas will remain until the repairs of the Virginius are as

### HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA AGAINST REBELS-THE GOVERNMENT OF BON DURAS OVERTHROWN.

Panama, June 24.-From Guatemala it is learned that Gen. Godoy has attacked another force of rebels of 500 men and defeated them, at a place called Caesta de Guayabos. #Gen. Barrios, now President of Guatemala, issued a proclamation offering amnesty to all rebels who would surrender before the 26th of May last. Those caught afterward would be shot.

News has been received here from Honduras by way of Jamaica that the fillibustering steamer Gen. Sherman had landed her revolutionary party, headed by E. Palacios, at Utila Honduras. The Government of Hondu ras has been overthrown by them and a new one

Palacios and followers were marching on Guatemala and if they succeed in entering that territory (two or three days' march), they are almost certain to overthrow the existing Government of President Barries and re-establish that of the Jesuit or Church party.

CONTINUANCE OF THE ITALIAN CABINET

ROME, Thursday, July 3, 1875. The crisis in the Ministry continues. Minghetta has failed to form a Cabinet, and the King has summoned Count de Cambray-Digny to undertake the

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO VISIT THE CZAR.

LONDON, Thursday, July 3, 1879. A special dispatch from Vienna to The ndon Post says the Emperor of Austria will visit the Czar at St. Petersburg in the month of December next.

NEW EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN VENETIA. FLORENCE, Thursday, July 3, 1873. A dispatch from Belluno, 37 miles north of Tenice, says shocks of earthquake were felt in that city and the adjacent country this morning.

M. RANC TO FIGHT A DUEL. Paris, Thursday, July 5, 1879.

It is stated that a duel is about to take place between M. Paul de Cassagnac and M. Ranc.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The London Hour of yesterday morning, in an editorial, commends the Patent Right law of the United States. Commander Lull and the officers of the Nicaragua Canal Survey will take passage for New-York by the Ocean Queen.

A grand banquet was given, on Wednesday evening, at the Trinity House, London, to the Cesaro witz, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh.

On the 13th of June about 20 Montoneros, headed by a Col. Escobar of the Gutierros dictatorship.

tried to revolutionize the town of Huancaye, in Peru The people, however, would afford no aid to ruffianism. The Government troops meanwhile arrived. The Montoneros took to the hills, where they were defeated, and an end put to the raid. A curious question has come up in connec-

tion with the Hon. J. Thorington, lately appointed United States Consul at Aspinwall. On applying at Bogota for the usual exequatur, it was refused on the ground that the Government of Colombia recognized no such place as Aspinwall, only that of Colon. Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State at Washington, replied to this that the United States of America had been in the habit for years of appointing Consuls to Aspinwall, without any objection having been made until now, and, as he saw no good reason for the change, Mr. Thorington has been named Commercial Agent at Aspinwall, with full pay and powers of a Consul, requiring no exequator.

There has been a good deal of disturbance and revolutionary effort in several of the States of the United States of Colombia, all evidently connected with the question who shall be the next President. Beside the revolution in Panama, there has been great political excitement in the State of Tolima, fomented by intrigues in Cundinamarcs. Persons from the latter State have entered the territory of the other, for electioneering purposes, and resorted to violence. The general Government is to send a national force to keep the two States within the line the Constitution lays down in such cases. In a proclamation by President Murillo to the people, he states that he can see no justifiable causes in any of the States for having a recourse to arms, but thinks such disturbances are generally due to want of respect for law and to the love for revolutionary excitements. These State disturbances are not expected, however, to lead to any general conflict in the Republic. State have entered the territory of the other, for elec-

## CENTENNIAL PREPARATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.-One good result of the Centennial movement is to invest historic buildings and memorials with renewed interest. A committee has been appointed for the improvement of Independence Hall, while a committee of 13 Philadelphia ladies, de scended from ancestors who took part in the Revolution. has formed in the room in the same building once occu-pled by the Columbia Supreme Court, the nucleus of a national museum, and has secured the loan of West's celebrated painting of Penn's treaty with the Indians. A stranger visiting Philadelphia might suppose the Centennial was at hand. There is already a "Centen nial" Hotel, a "Centennial" billiard saloon, a periodical called The Centennial, and even a shirt collar is commended to popular favor by the same title. Local artists are studying how the city may be rendered more attractive, and vast schemes of improvement are proposed. Among the latter is the construction of a grand central avenue leading to the exhibition, proceeding from a square arranged similar to the Place de la Con corde, Paris. This would be a permanent ornament to the city.

To-morrow's celebration will embrace the ceremonies attending the formal transfer of the Exhibition grounds in Fairmount Park, a banquet at Belment, and fire-

The extent of the proposed Exhibition buildings will be considerably greater than that of any former one, as it will cover at least 50 acres, while the grounds available for a horticultural display, &c., measure from 200 to 300 acres. The Paris Exposition covered 35 acres; the International of 1862, 24; and the World's Fair of 1861, 20 acres. The total cost of the Paris Exhibition of 1867, including the buildings and general expenses, was \$4,677,000; but this was during the extravagant adminetration of the Empire. This Exhibition may cost more on account of the higher rates for labor and the expensiveness of materials, but it is expected that the eccipts will be in proportion.

.... Samuel Watson of Loicester, Mass., died, yes-terday, in the 2M year of his age. He was the pioneer of woolen manu-facturing in that town, and among the eaglest in this country, having begun in 1814.